

Exceedingly rare

Revised
1847

A

SCIENTIFIC DIVISION AND NOMENCLATURE

OF

THE EARTH, AND PARTICULARLY THE

TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES

INTO

STATES, COUNTIES, TOWNSHIPS, FARMS AND LOTS;

FOR PROMOTING

THE EQUALITY, INDIVIDUALITY AND INALIENABLENESS

OF MAN'S RIGHT TO

SOVEREIGNTY, LIFE, LABOR AND DOMAIN,

WHILE AT THE SAME TIME IT CONSTITUTES A

SCIENTIFIC GEOGRAPHY OF THE EARTH:

ALSO

A CONSTITUTION FOR NEBRASHEVIL *[Nebraska]*

OR ANY OTHER STATE.

FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF NATIONAL REFORMERS AND OTHER STATESMEN.

BY LEWIS MASQUERIER.

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1847.

"The Land shall not be sold for ever; for THE LAND IS MINE, and ye are strangers and sojourners with me."—*Lev. xxv. 23.*

"I set out on this ground, which I suppose to be self-evident, that the earth belongs in usufruct to



the living."—*Jederson.*

"The most undone being in the limits of Judea, had still a hold in the land. His ruin could not be final—in the last extremity, he could not be scorned as one whose birth-right was extinguished."—*Croly's Jubilee.*

PLAN OF A SCIENTIFIC DIVISION AND NOMENCLATURE OF THE EARTH.

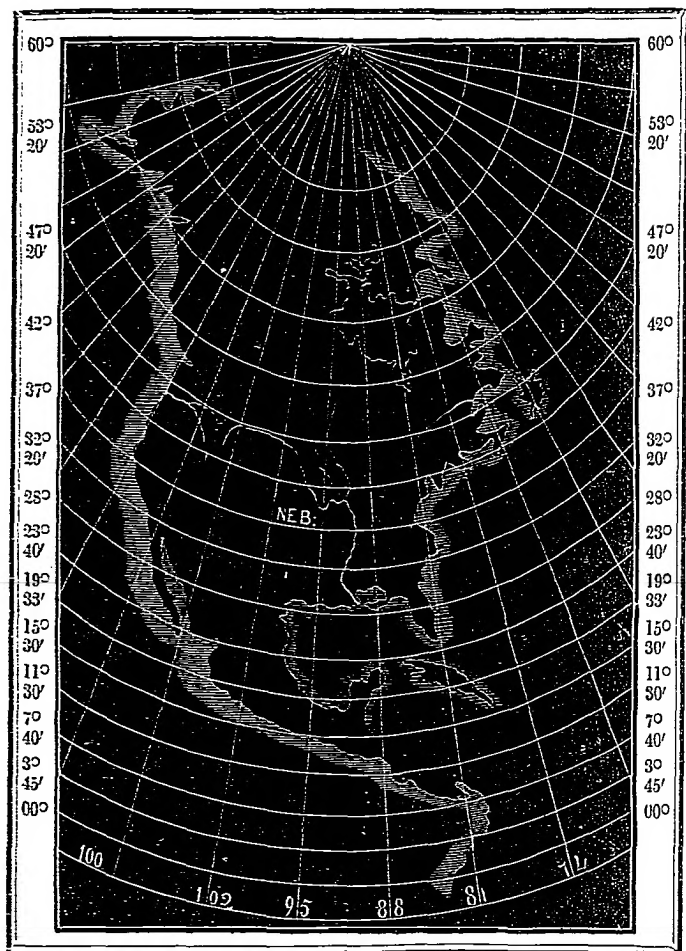
Owing to the figure of the earth, it cannot be laid off into perfect squares by running with the cardinal points; and by running to the intermediate points, the lines will run in spiral curves that never return into themselves. To survey therefore the land of the earth, to the cardinal points, so as to contain the same area in all its divisions of a similar kind, the parallels of latitude must widen towards the north and south poles from the equator, so as to compensate for the gradual approach of the lines of longitude toward the poles. The following diagram or earth-measuring map, exhibits a section of the earth from the equator to the north pole, and embraces the map of North America. It is a specimen of the whole earth as well as N. A. laid off into states of a proper and equal size for all its peopledoms.

Seven degrees of longitude are found to be the width necessary to embrace four hundred counties of the size to average eighteen miles square, and at the same time to make states as nearly square as the figure of the earth will admit in the middle of the temperate zone, where there is the most land, population and civilization. This will give about fifteen states in each section and three hundred and eighty for the whole earth, leaving out three fourths for sea and the frozen region beyond seventy two degrees of latitude. This will make the states in similar latitudes, oblong east and west towards the equator, and north and south towards the poles. This will keep all the divisions regular and in a line with each other all over the earth; and the variations from a square will not be much greater than what now arises from fractions according to the present mode of surveying.

In surveying the public lands of the United States, meridians and base lines are established, to number the townships from, any where in a state and without any regard to its boundary; but it is here proposed that the meridians should always be run with the east boundary of a state, and the base lines with the south boundary. Instead of the townships being numbered from the meridians and base lines, it is suggested that the counties should be numbered from them, and that the townships be designated by the cardinal points to which they lie from the central one in each county. Thus, beginning in the south east corner of a state,

the first county will be one north from its south boundary or base line, and one west from its east boundary or meridian line; and the next county one north two west, always numbering first north then west. The townships, being nine in each county, one falls in its center, and the other eight, may be designated north, north east, east, south east, south, south west, west and north west townships from the central one or center of the county. The present mode of the United States surveyors, in laying off townships, of numbering the sections from the north east corner and of subdividing them into north east, south east, south west, and north west quarter sections, is adopted in this system.

North American section of the Earth divided into States



The size here proposed for states, averaging three hundred and sixty English miles square, will embrace the territory of most of the present nations, should their present boundaries and the new divisions coincide.

The size of eighteen miles or three townships square for the counties, has been adopted as the most convenient for effecting every purpose; for it is about ten miles from the corners to the center of them; but, if they were laid off twenty four miles or four townships square, there would be no one central township, and the county seat would come at the corners of the four central townships, instead of at a central township village, and if they were made thirty miles or five townships square, though a township would have fallen in the center, yet, it would be so far to the county seat, that it would give rise to those parties which so frequently arise in newly settled countries for moving the seats of justice, or for dividing the counties.

The following recipes are proposed for coining scientific names, as exhibited in the following diagrams and specimens for all the people-doms, counties, townships, capitols, county seats and township villages throughout the earth.

To coin a name for a state, take the name of some prominent object in it; thus to Nebraska, (the Indian term for Platte river, already given as the name for its territory,) cut off its last syllable 'ka,' affix the first part of the word shere, 'she,' and after it again the word 'ville,' but in all cases spelling according to the sound of letters, and Nebrashevil is coined, literally translated, a state of sheres and viles. This is the name proposed for the first state west of Missouri, and all its counties are to be composed of words terminating with the syllable 'she' and all its towns with that of 'vil,' as exhibited in the following diagram of a section of this state, and also a sample of the mode of naming all other states, counties and towns.

To name the counties of any state, take the names of the numbers in the prevailing language of the country from one to twenty, always spelling according to the sound of letters, and compound them or their first syllables, thus. For Nebrashevil, the names for numbers in the English language, are adopted in the composition of the names of its counties. Thus for the first county in its south east corner, count one north, one west, and say, always spelling according to the sound of letters, Wuwushe for its name, then substituting 'vil' for 'she,' it will be Wuwivil, the name of its county seat. Then substituting 'two,' spelled 'tu,' for their second syllable 'wu,' they become Wutushe and Wutevil, names for the next county and village one north two west; and so on till it comes out Teteshe, ten north ten west shire in the center of the state: and then by affixing 'vil' and 'opolis,' it will give Tetevilopolis, a name for the capitol of the state of Nebrashevil, as in the north west corner of the diagram. Then, continuing to number north and west, the last shire and village will come out twenty north twenty west, Twetwushe and Twetwevil. Thus, the two first syllables of these counties and villages, tell how far they are from any boundary of the state and from each other, and their two last syllables being the same as the terminating syllables of the name of the state in which they are situated, they tell themselves in what state they lie; so that a letter directed to either a ville or its shire will reach it without the addition of the name of the state.

The name proposed for the next state north of Nebrashevil, is taken from the Mandan Indians by affixing the first syllable of county, and terminating with burg; thus Mandankouburg. Then to name the counties, take the Latin names of the numbers, and from unus for one, the first county in its south east corner will be, to spell according to the sound of letters, Yuyukou for one north one west county, and Yuyuburg for its town. Then Dedekou and Dedeburgopolis will be its central county and its capitol. For the next state west occupying the Yellowstone river and valley, take the Blackfoot Indian name for a village, and some term for county, append them to Yello for a state and their names for numbers for its counties and villages. And so on taking the names of some Indian tribe for Rokimonten the next state west. Then for Oregon, affix the Latin ager, for county and the Saxon ton, for town and change it to Oregonagerton, the state of agers and tons. Then, compound the Greek numbers, and the first county and village in its south east corner will come out Isisager, and Isiston; and in its center, Dedekager and Dedekatonopolis, for its capitol. Then, for California, the next state south affix the Spanish words condado and villa for county and town, and it comes out Kaliforkovila state: then compound the Spanish names for numbers for its counties and towns. Then, for the state north of Oregon, take the words Vancouver, pretium and wick, and compound them into Vankuprewik for its name, and the numbers of some Indian tribe for its counties and towns. Then, for the state east of California, take Colorado, urbs and plaza, and make Koloradurplaza. For the next state east, take Cordileras, koros and bury, and form Kor-dilekobury. For the next state east, embracing the valley of the upper Arkansas, belonging to the Indians, and which they now propose to erect into one of the states of the union, take the name Canadian of the largest branch of the Arkansas river, the French word comte for county, borough for town and compose the word Kanakoburo for its name. Then take the French numbers and the first county will be Ununko, and its town Ununburo; its central one will be Sanksanko, and its town Sanksanburopolis, the capitol of its state; and so on till it comes out Disdiko for county and Disdiburo for its town. For Texas, the next state south, affix sity, and make it Teksasity state; then take the English numbers for the first syllables of its county and town names, and the Latin numbers for their second syllables, and Wuyunas will be the name of its south east corner county and Wuyusity its town; Tedesas will be its central county, and Tedesitopolis its capital.

In this way the land of all the earth may be laid off into states, and all their counties scientifically named. By laying them off at every seven degrees of longitude and gradually widening the parallels of latitude north and south from the equator, the same area is preserved throughout, but all the subdivisions should have a square shape. Necessity compelled the commencement at ninety five degrees west longitude from London and eighteen from Washington; so that the divisions come out with a fraction at both places. But this is of small moment, and in this new science of geography, the longitude of ninety five running through the center of North America, may become a preferable meridian.

But any people in any part of the earth, wishing to lay off a state, county or township, can calculate from and accord with the lines of the foregoing diagram of a section of the earth, and thus all its divisions will correspond and its lines meet as well as with those of other countries.

Were counties and townships surveyed in the same shape of the states in which they lie, they would be too oblong towards the equator and the poles. Hence, they are laid off as nearly square in each state as the decreasing longitude toward the poles will admit. They will be a little narrower at the end toward the poles, and wider at that toward the equator. They will range in the parallels of latitude round the globe; but not meridionally, except in each state. In oblong states, they will exceed twenty miles one way and be under it the other. As the people deal mostly by counties and townships with each other, it is important that they should be square and bring each side equally near the center.

*Specimen of a scientific Geography of names of the Shires and
Villes for the south east fourth of the proposed State of Ne-
brashevil, embracing the Platte and Kansas river vallies.*

Teteshe, TETEVI- LÚPOLIS	Tenishu o Tenivil	Teatshe o Teatvil	Teseshu o Tesevil	Tesishu o Tesivil	Tefishu o Tefivil	Tefoshu o Tefovil	Tethreshu o Tethrevil	Tetushe o Tetuvil	Tewushe o Tewuvil,
Niteshe o	Ninishu o	Niatshu o	Niseshe o	Nisishu o	Nihshu o	Nifoshu o	Nithreshu o	Nitushe o	Niwushe o
Nitevil	Ninivil	Niatvil	Nisevil	Nisivil	Nifivil	Nifovil	Nithrevil	Nituvil	Niwuvil,
Atteshe o	Amishu o	Atatshe o	Atseshe o	Atsishe o	Atfishu o	Atfoshe o	Atthreshu o	Attushe o	Atwushe o
Attevil	Atnivil	Atatvil	Atsevil	Atsivil	Atfivil	Atfovil	Atthrevil	Attuvil	Atwuvil,
Seteshe o	Senishu o	Seatshe o	Seseshe o	Sesishu o	Setishu o	Sefoshu o	Sethreshu o	Setushe o	Sewushe o
Setevil	Senivil	Seatvil	Sesevil	Sesivil	Sefivil	Sefovil	Sethrevil	Setuvil	Sewuvil,
Siteshe o	Sunishu o	Suttshe o	Siseshe o	Sisishu o	Sitishu o	Sifoshu o	Sithreshu o	Situshe o	Siwushe o
Sitevil	Sinivil	Siatvil	Sisevil	Sisivil	Sifivil	Sifovil	Sithrevil	Situvil	Siwuvil,
Futeshe o	Finishu o	Fiatshu o	Fiseshe o	Fisishu o	Fifishu o	Fifoshu o	Fithreshu o	Fitushe o	Fiwushe o
Fitevil	Finivil	Fiatvil	Fisevil	Fisivil	Fifivil	Fifovil	Fithrevil	Fituvil	Fiwuvil,
Foteshe o	Fonishu o	Foatshe o	Foseshe o	Fosishe o	Fofishu o	Fofoshu o	Fothreshu o	Fotushe o	Fowushe o
Fotevil	Fonivil	Foatvil	Fosevil	Fosivil	Fofivil	Fofovil	Fothrevil	Fotuvil	Fowuvil,
Th'eteshe o	Th'inishu a	Th'atshu o	Th's'shu o	Th's'shu o	Th'fishu o	Th'foshu o	Th'tu'she o	Th'tushe o	Th'ewushe o
Th'etevil	Th'r'nivil	Th'atvil	Th's'evil	Th's'ivil	Th'fivil	Th'fovil	Th'r'th'vil	Th'r'tuvil	Th'ewuvil
Tuteshe o	Tunishu o	Tuatshu o	Tuseshe o	Tusishu o	Tufishu o	Tufoshu o	Tuthreshu o	Tutushe o	Tuwushe o
Tutevil	Tunivil	Tuatvil	Tusevil	Tusivil	Tufivil	Tufovil	Tuthrevil	Tutuvil	Tuwuvil,
Wuteshe o	Wunishu o	Wuatshu o	Wuseshe o	Wusishu o	Wufishu o	Wutoshu o	Wuth'she o	Wutushe o	Wuwushe o
Wutevil	Wnnivil	Wuatvil	Wusevil	Wusivil	Wufivil	Wufovil	Wuthr'vil	Wutuvil	Wuwuvil,

The following diagram exhibits a county as subdivided into its nine townships and the mode of naming them. It is also the first and south east corner county of Nebrashevil state, and called Wuwushe and its county seat Wuwuvil, being also a town for its central township. Its eight other townships and their towns are named by the cardinal points to which they lie from the central one. Thus, the township north is

called Northtownship and its villa Northtown ; the others Noreastownship and town, Eastownship and town, Soueastownship and town, Southtownship and town, Souwestownship and town, Westownship and town, and Norwestownship and town, as fully written in the diagram.

Wuvushe County with names for its townships and towns.

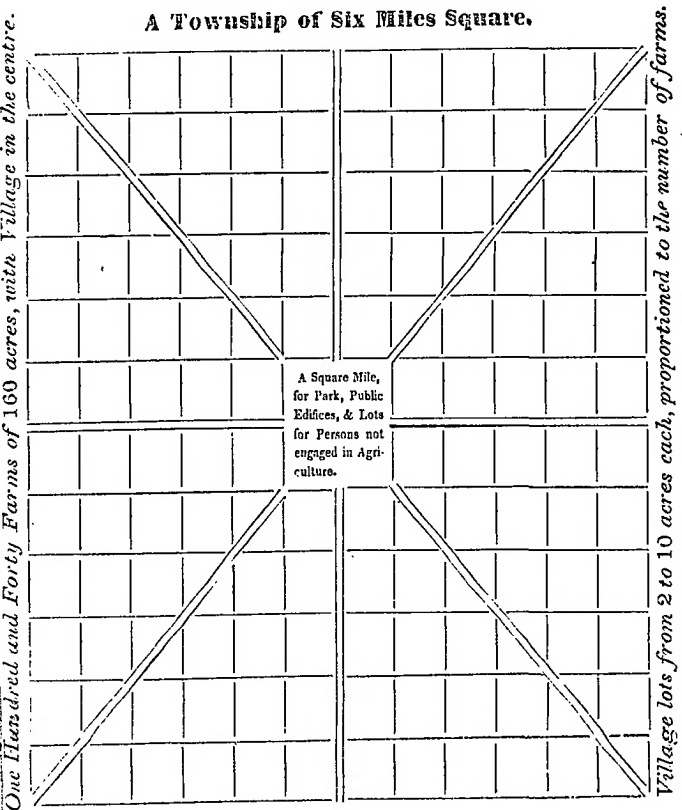
Norwestownship, o Norwestown.	Northtownship, o Northtown.	Noreastownship, o Noreastown.
W U Westownship, o Westown.	W U S Centertownship, o WUWUVIL.	E E . Eastownship, o Eastown.
Souwestownship, o Souwestown.	Southtownship, o Southtown.	Soueastownship, o Southeastown.

The above is proposed as the mode of naming the townships and their towns in all the counties of all the states of the earth. This mode of naming them by the cardinal points, tells in what part of the county they lie, as the mode of naming counties shows in what part and distance they are situated in each state, and the manner again of naming states, indicates in what part of the world they are found.

The following diagram of a township six miles square, shows the mode again of dividing it into thirty six sections of one mile square, of naming them by their numbers beginning in its north east and ending in its south east corner ; and of subdividing and naming them the north east, north west, south east and south west quarter sections of one hundred and sixty acres, is now the practice in surveying the public lands.

But the following diagrams of a township and village taken from a pamphlet and paper entitled 'Young America' by Mr. Evans are the most important divisions for the social relations of man. For each township containing one hundred and forty four quarter sections or farms of one hundred and sixty acres each; and each village consisting of one fourth or more of that number of building and garden lots, are supposed to be of the proper size and number to contain the due proportion of agricultural and mechanical employments for the purposes of production, distribution and government.

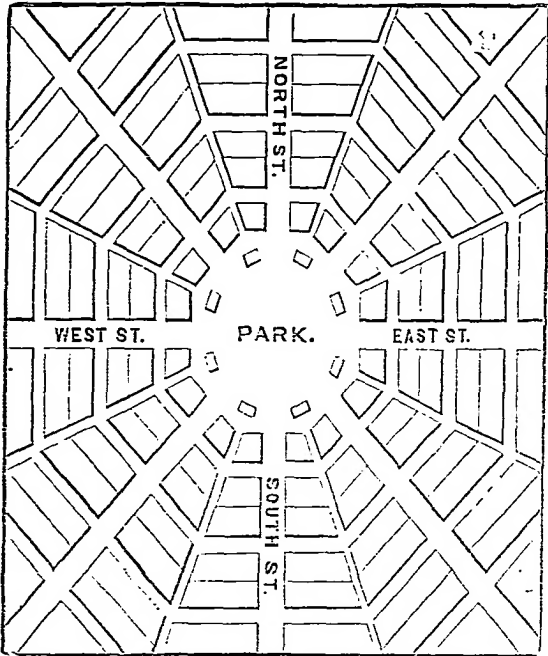
A Township of Six Miles Square.



With few exceptions, the central square mile might be laid out into about 100 village lots averaging five acres each, with a Public Park of about thirty acres on which the Town Hall and Equitable Labor Exchange Edifices can be erected. Eight principal streets six rods wide, may run from the center of the Park to the cardinal and intermediate points, be named by them, and their continuation through the township meeting those of others, will become the eight principal roads and be also named by their cardinal point; being already straight and wide enough to appropriate a part to rail and other roads. The cross streets may be three rods wide, bend at the alleys and be named by their num-

bers from the Park outwards. The lots vary in size from the Park, are square on their fronts, their oblique sides thrown upon the alleys and numbered also from the Park. Thus, every lot would be surrounded by streets and equalized by increasing in size outwards.

Diagram of the Proposed Village.



A United States Measure.—To prevent all further sale of Public Lands, and to allow actual settlers the use of a lot or a farm, with a restriction against transfer until the possession to any one already a landholder, as proposed by the National Reform Association.

A State Measure.—To restrain any individual, hereafter, from getting possession, by gift, inheritance, purchase, or in any other manner, of more of the land considered private property than is sufficient for a farm. (Say 160 acres.)

This plan for a township and village, is adapted to any form society may assume, association as well as the isolated national reform system. The mode here proposed for dividing the world into proper sized states, counties, townships, sections, quarter sections and lots, constitutes a scientific geography of the earth, and will be essentially necessary to the attainment of all man's rights in the era of equality. That each man and association may demand their due proportion of the earth, it must be regularly surveyed; which can be done in any part of it, and yet all the lines will eventually close, by surveying from corners pointed out by the stars of heaven! The lines will thus meet within a few rods.

The attention of the Surveyor General of the public lands, is called to these plans as an improvement to the present mode of surveying them. Why should not the public surveyors, at the same time they are establishing base and meridional lines, make them also the boundary of states? Why, at the same time they lay off townships, not return every nine as being in a certain county, and why not lay off also in the center or as near as possible in each township, a section into village lots, and thus cut off all that speculation and dissention in settling county boundaries and seats so prevalent in new states?

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION FOR NEBRASHEVIL OR ANY OTHER STATE.

ARTICLE 1.

We, the People of the State of NEBRASHEVIL, in our own proper Persons assembled, solemnly declare that EQUALITY, INDIVIDUALITY and INALIENABLENESS are the three great essential properties of a right, and that liberty therefore, is the practice and enjoyment of all mankind in proper PERSON of an *equal, individual and inalienable* right to Sovereignty, Life, Labor, Domain and Products: so that there shall be no delegated government, slave or hired life and labor, landlordry and tenure, or profitmongery.

ARTICLE 2.

That all legislative power shall be exercised by the People of both sexes, by direct speech and vote in their proper persons *only* in Township Assemblies; and that the majority of their wills throughout the State shall become constitutional or bye law: that all judiciary power shall be exercised by the People of the Township in which the contest occurs, except by arbitrators in minor cases; and that all executive power shall be exercised by the People through an expressly instructed committee of philanthropic citizens at the capitol, negotiating with other nations and exercising their own wills only in cases of emergency.

ARTICLE 3.

That all life-protecting power and duty shall be exercised by every man in properly armed person, and not by a hired-soldier substitute; so that those of the locality invaded shall repel the invaders in self-defence from their homesteads, while rapidly reinforced, and thus soon end the war without creating a labor-taxing national debt.

ARTICLE 4.

That all labor or production shall be performed as the right and duty of every man in proper person with his own hands and not by slaves or hirelings; nor shall there be any unproductive labor, except where unavoidable, and that all labor shall be valued equally according to the time employed without regard to the labor-saving power of machinery.

ARTICLE 5.

That all mankind are entitled by act of existence and by their natural wants and powers of production being the same to an equal, individual and inalienable homestead upon the earth; and that to define each man's share of the domain, the state shall extend from thirty seven to forty two degrees of north latitude and from ninety five to one hundred and two degrees of west longitude from London, and shall be forever divided into four hundred Counties eighteen miles square, each subdivided into nine Townships six miles square, and each also subdivided into one hundred and forty Farms of one hundred and sixty acres each and forty mechanic Lots, so that there shall be one for each family and which shall never be alienated by any liability, but only exchanged for each other; and that may be divided for married children into *quarter* quarter sections or lots, or else emigrate to vacant quarter sections or lots.

ARTICLE 6.

That for the purpose of producing an assortment of the necessities of life, all employments shall be properly apportioned in each Township, and the surplus products exchanged for each other in the Town marts upon the equitable principle of equal time of labor for labor.

LEWIS CASS, *President.*

ROBT. J. WALKER, *Secretary.*

FORM OF DEEDS.

When all mankind become reinstated in their right to an inalienable homestead and each laboring only with his own hands, there can be no monopoly of domain even if the principle was just; for who would work so much harder than his neighbor to get means to buy his homestead, when he could neither cultivate nor lease it? There can then be no trading but that of a selection of one's share from any unoccupied domain, of exchanging for that of another or of purchasing by a landless person. This doctrine will require a variation of the forms of conveyance, and the following are proposed.

THIS DEED OF SELECTED DOMAIN, certifies that JOHN WINDT, in consideration of his inalienable right of Domain, and in presence of the People in Township

Assembly, has selected the unoccupied North East Quarter of Section One, in Northeast township, of Wauwashe County and Nebraska State, for the purposes of occupation and cultivation: (or where homesteads are exchanged, **THIS DEED OF EXCHANGED DOMAIN**, certifies that the above named tract is exchanged for that of Geo. H. Evans, it being the North West Quarter of the same Section, Township, County and State or sold as the case may be.)

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described domain for his own use by occupation and cultivation; but with no right to lease or to mortgage it to another.

And the People of said Township hereby **FOREVER WARRANT** and **DEFEND** his right to the said domain against the claims of all and every person.

In testimony of which, the said Township Assembly has this 4th day of July, 1848, and in the first year of the beginning of the era of equality, ordered the chairman and secretary to sign their names, affix the seal of the said Township and to record it in the archives of the Township Hall.

JAMES K. POLK, Chairman.

THOMAS H. BENTON, Secretary.

PLAN FOR SETTLING NEBRASHEVIL OR OTHER STATES.

If the plan here proposed for surveying the public lands into states, counties, townships, &c., be adopted by government, every settler will know in what one of them he is locating; but if unsurveyed, the latitude and longitude will give the bounds of the township within a few rods, so that the subdivisions will correspond and their farms will not be divided when the government survey takes place.

Let our statesmen urge the enactment of a law to survey all our unsettled territory as well as that of Mexico according to some such plan as here proposed, and it will save the manufactory of a cart load of statutes every century. Let them invite every landless American, Mexican, Indian, White or Black Slave throughout the earth to claim his right to an equal, individual and inalienable homestead upon these lands. This would soon add fifteen new states to the Union and tend to the introduction of the system throughout the earth. The nineteenth century would produce the first real philanthropic legislature that legislated for the property producer and the universal rights of man—the originator of the era of equality, of a new civilization.

Let the National Reformers also continue to pioneer in this reform by selecting this proposed state of Nebraska and commence settling it upon some such principles as proposed in these plans and views. There appears nothing in the constitution of the United States that prohibits the establishment of Territorial governments upon such principles; which will then become states with their constitutions already in operation, to be confirmed and amended by the requisite number of inhabitants.

The Territory of Nebraska is particularly recommended for the settlement of National Reformers. It lies mostly upon the first table land two thousand feet higher than the Mississippi, ascending towards the rocky mountains, and above the fever region. That part embracing the Kansas river valley has its streams skirted by forests interspersed with groves of ash with intervening prairies bordered with rose hedges and covered with a superior grass for grazing to the coarse one of the country below.

Will then the landless producers of all the wealth of the earth continue to drudge for starvation wages, when there are such inviting countries belonging to them? Oh I could weep for their long-suffering ignorance, that a simple vote would give them a decent home, and that the intelligence of so many of our statesmen is so little above theirs as not to know the real nature of rights; that they should grant exclusive privileges to capital and not even just rights to labor; that they should grant sixty miles broad to the Pacific, of the landless People's lands instead of appropriating a sum to commence the road, the proceeds of which would complete it from the immense transportation which the system here proposed would introduce, and then by all equally paid for material and labor.

No disrespect, but honor is here intended by using the names of several of our public men, to draw their attention to the subject of introducing measures that will really redeem the whole human race from the hell of non-producing property accumulators.